

RYABOV, V.R., inzh.

Using bimetal in welding steel with aluminum. *Mashinostroenie*
no.1:41-44 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona.
(Electric welding)

NIKITINA, A.V.; RYABOV, V.R.; RABKIN, D.M.

Revealing the macro- and microstructure of weld joints between steel and
aluminum. Avtom. svar. 16 №.4:83-85 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Steel-Welding) (Aluminum-Welding) (Metallography)

RABKIN, D.M.; RYABOV, V.R.; DOVBISHCHENKO, I.V.

Using helium and its mixture with argon in aluminum alloy welding.
(MIRA 16:10)
Avtom. svar. 16 no.9:1-6 S '63.

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.

RYABOV, V. R. (Engineer) (Patona Institute of electric welding)

"Influence of intermetallic phases on properties of steel-aluminum welded joints" was devoted to kinetics of formation and growth of intermetallic phases. During welding of bimetals it is necessary to strictly maintain constant conditions, since exceeding them evokes a sharp increase of intermetallic layers along the lines joining.

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Conference on welding of heterogeneous metals, at the Inst of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, 14-15 June 1963.
(Reported in Avtomlicheskaya svarka, Kishinev, No. 9, Sept 1963, pp 95-96 author
V. R. Ryabov)

JPRS 24,651 19 May 64

RYABOV, V.R.

Pressure welding of aluminum with steel publications review.
Avtom. svar. 16 no.10:47-53 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona AN UkrSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4020096

S/0304/64/000/001/0044/0048

AUTHOR: Ryabov, V. R. (Engineer)

TITLE: Preparation and testing of steel-aluminum joints by using bimetals

SOURCE: Mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 44-48

TOPIC TAGS: bimetal, heat treatment, hardness value, intermetallic phase, weld joint

ABSTRACT: A method of producing bimetals using St.3 steel with AMg3, and AMg5V alloys or using high-strength complex alloy steel 28Kh3SiMVFA with alloys AMg5V and AMg6 as welded structures has been described. The amount of each component in the bimetal, the specimen size, heat-treatment temperatures, and the hardness value are tabulated in detail and discussed briefly. Several heat cycles were applied to sample bimetals, and the formation of a brittle iron-aluminum intermetallic phase was studied. The onset of this phase was noticed at temperatures exceeding 550°C. A 40 x 120 mm bimetal specimen was prepared, and the strength and characteristics of the weld joints on each side of the bimetal with a steel plate welded on the steel side of the bimetal and aluminum plate on the aluminum

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020096

side were studied as a function of weld temperature. It was found that the weld on the steel side played the role of a heat source, slowing down the cooling of the whole specimen. The mechanical strength obtained from the welded specimen was 70-75% of the bimetal. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 31march

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MD

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 16295-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Ps-4 IJP(c) M/W/JD/JT-2
ACCESSION NR: AP4045461 S/0125/64/000/009/0095/0096

AUTHOR: Ryabov, V. R. (Engineer)

TITLE: Conference on methods of producing aluminum clad steel

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1964, 95-96

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum clad steel, aluminum alloy clad steel, aluminum clad steel production, clad steel production, clad steel welding, clad steel tube, AMg6 alloy

ABSTRACT: A conference on the production and use of structural aluminum clad steel was held at the State Committee of the Council of Ministers, Ukrainian SSR, in Kiev on 13 June 1964. V. A. Yashchenko, Chief specialist on the committee stressed the necessity of increasing the aluminum clad steel production in the Ukraine. P. F. Zashkha (Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals) stated that over 100 types of clad metals are produced at present in the USSR and that in 1963—1964 the Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals together with the E. O. Paton Electric Welding Institute has developed new types of aluminum clad steel for use in welded structures. V. K. Korol (All-Union Institute of

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L 16295-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045461

Light Alloys) reported on the manufacture of aluminum clad steel by the "symmetric sandwich" methods. IKh18N9T sheets and plates clad with AMg6 aluminum alloy are available in thicknesses of up to 12mm and sizes of 700 x 1000 and 1500 x 2000mm; the adhesion strength between the steel and cladding reaches 25 kg/mm². V. R. Ryabov (Electric Welding Institute) spoke on the welding of clad metal and on investigations of the weldability of twelve combinations of St3 steel and 1 x 18N9T steel with an aluminum-magnesium alloy. He also pointed out that heat treatment and welding have an adverse effect on the adhesion strength (if the transition zone is heated in excess of 520—535 C). Engineer Meandrov (Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy) stressed the necessity of developing ultrasonic inspection methods and equipment for this and the necessity of improving the methods of bimetal welding. Engineer Reznikov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Pipes) reported on the recently developed UDT-2 and UDT-4 devices for detecting the laminations in clad tubes with a wall thickness of 0.2—0.7 mm and the new EMD-3 thickness gage for measuring the thickness of the cladding. The conference resolved to organize the production of bimetals according to STU 59—60.

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L 16295-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045461

[Sovnarkhoz Technical Specifications] at the All-Union Institute of
Light Alloys and at the Mikhaylovka Nonferrous Metals Processing
Plant.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM

Card 3 / 3

L 14506-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) TUN
ACC NR: AP6003280 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/001/0009/0011 JD/
HM

AUTHOR: Razduy, F. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Zasukha, P. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Ryabov, V. R. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Welding of steel and aluminum structural elements by means of bimetal inserts

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1966, 9-11

TOPIC TAGS: bimetal, metal rolling, steel, aluminum, weldability, welding technology, shipbuilding engineering, material deformation

ABSTRACT: The development by the Ural Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy of a new method of producing Al-clad steel strip suitable for use as an insert in bimetal weldments is described. The method involves rolling a composite bimetal strip 6-12 mm thick, up to 300 mm wide and up to 2500 mm long, with a thickness ratio of Al to steel amounting to at least 2:1 and is based on the principle of "mono-component deformation," i.e. on the deformation of the plastic Al alloy alone during rolling, without the concomitant deformation of steel; at 380-450°C the Al alloy is fairly plastic and its deformation resistance is 8-16 kg/mm² whereas at these temperatures the deformation resistance of steel is 30-45 kg/mm² i.e. 3-4 times as high. This technique offers many advantages compared with the other known methods of rolling steel-aluminum+bimetals:

UDC: 621.791:669.15-194:669.715

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2

L 14506-66

ACC NR: AP6003280

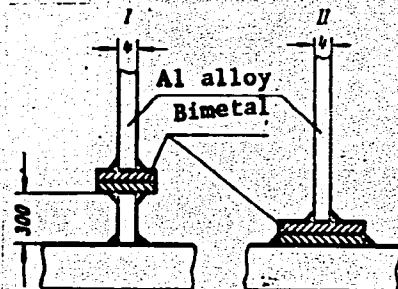


Fig. 1. Variants of joining the superstructure to the ship deck.

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14506-66

ACC NR: AP6003280

only one rolling pass is needed instead of 3-5 and the extensive deformation of the Al alloy assures a reliable interlocking of the layers of bimetal strip. This type of strip is suitable for welding together steel and aluminum structural elements in shipbuilding, transport, aviation; the other types of Al-clad steel strips previously fabricated in the Soviet Union could not be used for this purpose because they consist of nonweldable Al alloys, armco iron and steel with low strength properties. Tests and metallographic examinations showed that this can be accomplished by means of a proper welding regime. Thus, during welding, the depth of fusion from the Al-layer side should not be closer than 1 mm to the interlocking boundary, and from the steel-layer side, not closer than 1.5-1.8 mm, in order to preserve the adhesion between the two layers. The experimental introduction of this method in the joining of parts of a ship's superstructure of AMG5V aluminum alloy to the steel deck of its hull showed that of the two variants of joining tested (Fig. 1) the first variant was better. Some 30 running meters of superstructure were thus joined. The welded joints were tested for airtightness (0.1 atm) with satisfactory results. The new method results in welded joints of a better appearance and lower weight (~7 kg per running meter of joints) compared with riveted joints. Thus for example, in a ship with a steel deck and aluminum superstructure the total number of joinings required between aluminum and steel elements may reach 3000-4000; hence the total reduction in the ship's weight may reach 21-28 tons. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

JC
Card 3/3

T. 11507-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/HM/JG
ACC NR: AP6003281 SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/001/0012/0014 73
66

AUTHOR: Ryabov, V. R., (Engineer); Yumatova, V. I. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut elektrosvarki) B

TITLE: Mechanical properties of steel-aluminum welded joints 14 44.55 27

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1966, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, low carbon steel, stainless steel, aluminum alloy, welding technology, intermetallic compound, welded joint, solid mechanical property 44.55 6.44

ABSTRACT: At present the welding of pure Al to low-carbon and stainless steels is not a special problem. On the other hand, it is markedly difficult to obtain reliable welded joints of steel and aluminum alloys, e.g. AMg6 alloy. In this connection, the authors describe the techniques developed for the automatic argon arc fusion welding of joints of aluminum alloys and steels St.3¹ and Kh18N9T² and the mechanical properties of these joints; these techniques differ for each of the steels: for steel St. 3 prior zinc-plating of the steel's surface is required and the argon-arc welding is performed by means of special wire electrodes for treating the weld with alloy elements; for stainless steel Kh18N9T prior alitizing of the steel with aluminum AV000 followed by welding with standard wire electrodes is required. Analysis of the strength-test findings and of their relationship to microstructure of the transition

UDC: 621.791.052:669.15-194:669.715

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L 114507-66

ACC NR: AP6003281

zone showed that the strength of a welded joint of steel and aluminum or its alloys is the greater the smaller the thickness of the brittle intermetallide layer is. Hence, a reduction in the thickness of this layer or its complete elimination should enhance the strength properties of the welded joint. In this connection the effect the addition of various alloy elements by means of electrode wire on the properties of the intermetallide layer was investigated: the weld was treated with Si? (up to 8%), Cu? (up to 5%), Ni? (up to 3%), Zn (up to 15%), Ba? (up to 2%) and rare-earth elements? (mischmetal) (up to 2%). The addition of 4-5% Si proved to be most effective, as it reduced the width of this layer to 3-5 μ . In this way the strength of these joints could be increased to ~30 kg/mm². Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: (00)

Joining of dissimilar metals

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L 23416-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/JH
ACC NR: AP6004135 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/001/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Rabkin, D. M.; Dzykovich, I. Ya.; Ryabov, V. R.; Gordan', G. N.

ORG: Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AS UkrSSR (Institut elektros-varki)

TITLE: Distribution of elements in the fusion zone during the welding of aluminum with steel

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1966, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, bimetal welding, aluminum, steel, phase composition

ABSTRACT: This distribution was investigated by means of microradiographic and x-ray structural analyses for cases of different pre-welding treatment of both metals. Three types of steel-aluminum welded specimens cut out from the zone of transition from Al to steel were investigated: zinc-plated steel St. 3 (thickness of galvanic coating ~40 μ with aluminum AD1 (automatic double-arc welding); steel St. 3 with the Al alloy AMg5V (automatic argon arc welding, coated wire electrodes containing pure aluminum AV000 treated with 2 and 5% Si); alitized steel 1Kh18N9T with the alloy AMg6 (alitizing performed in pure aluminum AV000, with subsequent argon arc welding with standard coated AMg6 wire). Findings: the welding of zinc-plated steel St. 3 with aluminum AD1 results in a fusion zone containing 38-43% Fe. The constitution diagram

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UDC: 621.791.7:546.621:669.140

L 23416-66

ACC NR: AP6004135

shows that this corresponds to the presence of two phases in the layer: Fe_2Al_3 , located more closely toward iron, and FeAl_3 , located more closely toward Al. Welding with Si-treated coated wire electrode changes the phase composition of the fusion zone compared with the fusion zone of Zn-treated Fe-Al welds: the amount of the Fe_2Al_5 phase decreases and the width of the intermetallide layer is insignificant. Thus, silicon participates in the formation of the fusion zone by narrowing the region of existence of the most brittle phase Fe_2Al_5 . As for the fusion zone of the welded joint of alitized -- in pure Al -- steel 1Kh18N9T with Al alloy AMg6, it was found to contain a lower (~24-25%) amount of Fe, which accounts for the particularly high strength of this type of welded joint. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 005

Card

2/2 100

L 46244-66 EWP(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI
ACC NR: AP6023915IJP(c) JD/MM / TH
SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/007/1206/1212

AUTHOR: Rabkin, D. M.; Cherkashin, Ye. Ye.; Ryabov, V. R.; Zalutskaya, O. I.

ORG: Instituto of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut elektrosvarki); L'vov
State University im. I. Franko (L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)TITLE: Study of the phase composition of iron-aluminum welds
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Neorg materialy, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1206-1212

TOPIC TAGS: weld evaluation, iron compound, aluminum compound

ABSTRACT: Standard Dobyo powder patterns of the most stable phases of the Fe-Al system were obtained, and the variation of the lattice constant of the α phase with the quantitative content of aluminum was studied. The composition of the intermetallic interlayers in iron-aluminum welds was also investigated. The following series of phases was observed on passing from iron to aluminum: α -Fe - Fe_2Al_5 - $(FeAl_3)$ - Al. It is shown that the weld undergoes brittle failure when the Fe_2Al_5 phase is present in the Fe-Al system, and that the strength of the weld is greater the lower the content of this phase in the interlayer. The Fe_2Al_5 phase was not observed in strong welds alloyed with other metals (Zn, Si, Cu, Ba). The phase composition of the intermetallic interlayers of these welds depends on the qualitative and quantitative composition of the alloyed aluminum filler wire. The following sequence of phases on passing from iron (steel) to aluminum is observed in welds alloyed with zinc (15%): α -Fe

UDC: 621.791.053:541.412

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46244-56
ACC NR: AP6023915

- Zn - Al; as the zinc content of the filler wire drops, the FeAl₃ phase appears. FeZn₇ (in welds alloyed with silicon), a small amount of FeZn₇ and traces of FeAl₃ (in welds alloyed with copper) and traces of FeAl₃ (in welds alloyed with barium) were found in addition to iron, zinc, and aluminum in welds alloyed with Si, Cu, and Ba. Precise determinations of the lattice constants of the phases in the welds showed the absence of an appreciable dissolution of other metals in α -Fe; in aluminum, the dissolution of other metals is already substantial, and it is still higher in zinc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 10May65/ ORIG REF: 008

joining of dissimilar metals

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hs

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L 04717-67 EWT.(m)/EWP.(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM
ACC NR: AP6027430

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/007/0012/0015

AUTHOR: Fill'chakov, P. F.; Tarapov, A. G.; Burykin, A. Ya.; Rybsov, V. R.

ORG: Fill'chakov; Tarapov; Burykin Mathematics Institute AN UkrSSR
(Institut matematiki AN UkrSSR); Rybsov Institute of Electric Welding
im. Ye. O. Paton AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosverki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the nonstationary heat field in the bimetal
aluminum-steel

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 7, 1966, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: bimetal, aluminum, steel, welding technology, heat transfer,
heat conduction, simulation, graphic technique

ABSTRACT: A method is described for simulating unstationary heat fields
on electrically conducting paper. This method makes it possible to find
the general principles of heat diffusion in the welding of metals in
different combinations without resorting to complex experiments.
Transitional heat fields were determined for different bimetallic
combinations of AD1 or AMg6 aluminum and St.3 or 1Kh18N9T steel. The
relationship was established between the time required for transition

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UDC: 621.791:669.14:669.71:536.12

L 04717-67
ACC NR: AP6027430

lines to reach unsafe temperatures and the ratio of the thicknesses and the thermophysical properties (heat conductivity and specific heat) of the dissimilar metals to be joined. Nomograms were constructed for calculating the time required for the aluminum-steel bimetal transition lines to attain critical temperatures (over 520°C). Orig. art. has: 1 table and 7 equations.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 afs

ACC NR: AP7001927

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/012/0017/0021

AUTHOR: Ryabov, V. R.; Yumatova, V. I.

ORG: Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton AN UkrSSR (Institut electrosvarki
AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of filler wire composition on the strength of steel-to-aluminum welds

SOURCE: Avtomicheskaya svarka, no. 12, 1966, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: steel, aluminum alloy, ^{metal}welding, argon arc welding/AMts alloy, AMg5 alloy
AMg6 alloy

ABSTRACT:

The effect of filler wire composition on the thickness of the transition zone and the strength of welds between carbon steel 3 and AMts, AMg5 or AMg6 aluminum alloys has been investigated. Steel and alloy specimens 5 mm thick were TIG welded with AK, AMg5, AMg6, or experimental filler wire containing (up to) 8% silicon, 5% copper, 15% zinc, 3% nickel, or 1.6% beryllium. The experiments showed that the strength of steel-aluminum joints increased with decreased thickness of the transition zone. Optimum results were obtained in welds made with a filler wire containing 4—4.5% silicon. These welds had a transition zone 3—5 μ thick and a tensile strength of 22—29 kg/mm². Copper at a content of

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UDC: 621.791.856:539.401

ACC NR: AP7001927

2.5% decreased the thickness of the transition zone from 23—30 μ to 10—12 μ ; in this case, the tensile strength reached 18—25 kg/mm². Nickel and beryllium had no effect on the thickness of the transition zone and the strength of welds. Zinc generally had a negative effect. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 27Oct64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 004/

ATD PRESS: 5112

Card 2/2

L 3863-66 . EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HM

AM5025576

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/

621.791:546.72/74

Rabkin, D. M.; Ryabov, V. R.

Welding of aluminum and its alloys with steel and copper (Svarka aluminiya i
yego splavov so stal'yu i med'yu) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1965.
093 p. illus., biblio. 7,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: metal welding, pressure welding, arc welding, cold welding, butt
welding, corrosion resistance, spot welding, aluminum, aluminum alloy, steel,
copper, iron aluminum alloy, metal property, seam welding

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The brochure presents data gathered from foreign and Soviet
sources, and gives the results of research by the authors on various methods of
welding aluminum, aluminum alloys to steel, and copper to aluminum. It
describes requirements for preparing the surface of steel, aluminum, and copper
for various welding methods; the methods and conditions of welding and welding-
brazing steel to aluminum and its alloys; and the results of mechanical and
metallographic research on ferro-aluminum compounds. It is intended for
engineering-technical workers in the field of welding heterogenous metals and
alloys.

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AM5025576

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SUB CODE: MM

SUBMITTED: 19Feb65

NO REF SOW: 020

OTHER: 014

Joining of dissimilar metals

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L 3085-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021986

UR/0286/65/000/014/0061/0061
621.791.856.3

33

B

AUTHOR: Rabkin, D. M.; Ryabov, V. R.; Yumatova, V. I.; Doroshenko, M. T.

TITLE: Method of automatic argon-shielded arc welding of high-strength aluminum
alloys. Class 21, No. 172931

21

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, magnesium containing alloy, high strength alloy, alloy
welding, arc welding, shielded arc welding, automatic welding/AMg6 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of automatic argon-shielded
arc welding of high-strength aluminum alloys of the AMg6 type to steel. The steel
part is aluminized before welding. According to this method, the arc path is shifted
to the aluminum side and the filler wire path to the steel side. In a modification
of the method, the edges of the steel part are leveled on both sides at an angle of
70—75 deg without leaving a root face. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding
Institute, AN UkrSSR)

Card 1/2

L 3085-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021986

SUBMITTED: 24Apr64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM

ATD PRESS: 4104

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Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446310014-7

RYABOV, V.N., inzh.; DUPLYAK, V.D., inzh.

Interaction of molten aluminum with hard iron. Syar. proizv. no.2:
(MIRA 18:3)
62-43 F '65.

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.G.Patona (for Ryabov). 2. Kiyev-
skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Duplyak).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446310014-7"

L 43001-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Ps-4/
Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) M.JH/JD/VN/HM/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5010179

UR/0125/65/000/004/0079/0080

114

50

B

AUTHOR: Ryabov, V. R. (Engineer)

TITLE: Second All-Union conference on welding dissimilar metals

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1965, 79-80

TOPIC TAGS: metal bonding, metal welding, metallurgic conference, titanium, aluminum, steel, copper, nickel, molybdenum, zirconium, columbium, electronic equipment

ABSTRACT: The Second All-Union Conference on Welding of Dissimilar Metals was held 21-22 January 1965 at the Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton in Kiev. About 200 representatives of 92 institutions attended the conference.

D. A. Dudko (Institute of Electric Welding), in his opening statement, noted research on the welding of titanium or stainless steel to aluminum, and of copper to steel, completed since the first conference, and the successful introduction of newly developed welding methods in industry.

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N. N. Rykalin (Academy of Sciences USSR), M. Kh. Shorshorov, and Yu. L. Krasulin (Institute of Metallurgy im. Baykov) spoke on the physico-chemical fundamentals of joining dissimilar metals and discussed the mechanism and energy conditions of the formation of compounds with various bond types.

N. F. Kazakov and K. Ye. Charakhina analyzed the conditions of formation of intermediate phases in titanium-iron, titanium-copper, and copper-iron in diffusion bonding with the use of inserts.

S. M. Gurevich (Electric Welding Institute) reported on research at the Institute on welding titanium to steel or copper.

V. N. Kryukovskiy, L. N. Zhuravlev, V. I. Komkova, and N. M. Yevgrafov (Moscow) spoke on arc and electron-beam welding of OT-4 titanium alloy to Kh08 bronze.

L. G. Strizhevskaya and L. L. Starova (Moscow) discussed specific features of welding α - and β -titanium alloys to niobium-zirconium.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010179
copper-, and aluminum-base alloys.

V. I. Kryukovskiy, V. I. Komkova, N. N. Yevgrafov, and L. N. Zhuravlev (Moscow) reported on welding of a molybdenum alloy to a steel or zirconium alloy.

I. D. Ponimash, Yu. P. Garanin, and I. M. Saratov (Obninsk) discussed the welding of molybdenum to El838/steel.

G. A. Bel'chuk (Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute) spoke on welding of zinc- or aluminum-plated steel to aluminum alloys and disclosed that several composite steel-aluminum structures welded in 1964 are now being tested under service conditions.

Several other speakers discussed welding of aluminum and aluminum alloys to dissimilar metals, as follows:

T. N. Zinov'yeva (Moscow). The effect of lanthanum and other rare-earth elements in calorizing and welding of stainless steel to AMts aluminum alloys.

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L 43001-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010179

V. V. Verbinskiy (Dnepropetrovsk). Experimental welding of AMg6 aluminum alloy to 1Kh18N10T steel.

D. M. Rabkin, V. R. Ryabov, and I. Ya. Dzykovich (Electric Welding Institute). Phase composition of the weld between steel and aluminum.

V. R. Ryabov and V. I. Yumatova (Electric Welding Institute). Improving the strength of weld between AMg5 or AMg6 aluminum alloys and steel by alloying the welding wire with silicon, copper, zinc, and nickel (a strength of about 30 kg/mm² was achieved).

N. G. Geynrikhsdorf (N. Tagil). Welding of aluminum alloys to calorized stainless steel (weldments are used in service).

M. L. Loshchinskij (Moscow). Laser welding of aluminum and nickel and other dissimilar metals.

The following reports dealt with cladding of steel with various metals:

Card 4/6

L 43001-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010179

P. I. Zasukha, V. D. Korshchikov, G. D. Kozlov, V. K. Nikiforov, Ye. P. Karpov, and A. A. Yershov (Ural Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals). Cladding of carbon and alloy steels with AMg5V and AMg6 aluminum alloys by pack rolling.

V. K. Korol' and N. D. Lukashkin. Cladding of 1Kh18N10T steel with aluminum alloys (multipass rolling with the use of pure aluminum inserts produces a shear strength of 10–12 kg/mm²).

N. G. Ostapenko (Electric Welding Institute). Explosive bonding of titanium to steel, niobium and zirconium to stainless steel, copper to aluminum, and other dissimilar metals in specialized equipment.

Three reports dealt with welding dissimilar metals in the electronic industry:

A. F. Khudyshev (Moscow). Electron-beam welding of dissimilar metals and alloys used in electronic instruments (specialized welders with optical

Card 5/6

L-43001-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010179

M. V. Venzovskiy (Moscow). Vacuum diffusion bonding of dissimilar metals, such as copper or nickel to steel and titanium to nickel, in the manufacture of electronic instruments.

M. S. Muranova, M. G. Ageyeva, and Ye. Ya. Shalimov (Moscow). Diffusion bonding and electron-beam welding of cathode materials used in thermionic converters.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM, EC

ATD PRESS: 3232-F

Card 6/6

RYABOV, V.S., polkovnik; KALASHNIK, M.Kh., general-leytenant, obshchiy
red.; KURGAN, V.G., polkovnik, red.; SOLOMONIK, R.L., tekhn.red.

[People and army are one] Narod i armiya - ediny. Moskva, Voen.
izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR. 1959. 607 p.
(MIRA 12:12)
(Russia--Armed forces)

ACHAMKAN, V.A.; BARSKOV, I.M.; BIRYUKOV, I.S.; BORODINA, L.Ya.; BRENNER, M.M.;
GOHELIK, B.Ye.; GUMEROV, M.N.; ZOKAYA, N.M.; IOYMYSH, A.I.;
KAYDALOVA, O.E.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.I.; LEBEDEVA, M.A.; LESHIKOVTSIEV, V.A.;
LYSENKO, V.P.; MARKIN, A.B.; MIKHAYLOV, N.N.; MEST'YEV, I.V.; NECHAYEV,
N.V.; NIKOL'SKIY, A.V.; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.; PISARZHIVSKIY, O.E.;
POLUBOYARINOV, M.M.; POPOV, Yu.N.; PRASOLOV, M.I.; POKATAYEV, Yu.N.;
RIMBERG, A.M.; RYABOV, V.S.; SEMKOV, B.F.; SPIRANSKAYA, Ye.A.; TAKOEV,
K.F.; TRIFONOVA, G.K.; TROFIMOVA, V.I.; SHAKHNAZAROV, G.Kh.; SHKARIN-
KOVA, G.P.; SHMERLING, K.G.; YIDEL'MAN, B.I.; MIKHALEYAN, E.A., red.;
MUKHIN, Yu.A., tekhn.red.

[U.S.S.R. as it is; a popular illustrated handbook] SSSR kak on est';
populiarniy illiustrirovannyi spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo polit.
lit-ry, 1959. 462 p. (MIRA 12:2)

(Russia)

RYABOV, Vasiliy Sergeyevich; TOKAREV, M.F., polkovnik, red.;
KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Soldier and citizen] Voin-grazhdanin. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo
M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 63 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Soldiers--Civil status) (Russia--Politics and government)

RYABOV, Vasiliy Sergeyevich, podpolkovnik; SHIGOREV, P.A., polkovnik, red.;
MEZHHERITSKAYA, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Honor and dignity of the Soviet soldier] Chest' i dostoinstvo
sovetskogo voyna. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1957.
84 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Russia--Armed forces)

RYABOV, V.V.

Compiling schematic outline structural maps on the basis of
tectonics derived from geological and geomorphological data.
Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.9:111-115 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(West Siberian Plain -Petroleum geology)

RYABOV, V.V.

Honing gear-wheel teeth. Stan.1 instr. 33 no.8,23-24 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Gear cutting)

OLLI, I.A.; RYABOV, V.V.

Second interdepartmental conference for coordination in oil and
gas prospecting in Siberia and the Far East. Geol. i geofiz. no.11:
118-119 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Siberia—Prospecting)

RYABOV, YE.

Radio

Attract more women to radio technology. Radio, 29, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

RYABOV. Ye. A.

Third All-Union Public Inspection of the Quality of Construction
Work. Stroi. mat. 11 no.10:22-23 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavgosstroyinspeksi SSSR.

RYABOV, Ye.S., inzh.; DANIYUSHEVSKIY, Z.M., inzh.

All-Union inspections of the quality of construction. Prom.
strol. 43 no.1032-4 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavgasatreyinapaktsiya Gosstroya SSSR.

RYABOV, Ye.G.

With their own hands. Zdorov'e 2 no.6:15-17 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nachal'nik lagerya shkoly No.46 Frunzenskogo rayona Moskvy.
(CAMPING)

VOROB'YEV, P.I.; YESAYAN, Ye.R.; RYABOV, Ye.I.

Iakov Alekseevich Vlasov; October 22, 1900 - November 5, 1963.
Pochvovedenie no.5:119 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ACC NR: AP6036406

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/011/0113/0117

AUTHOR: Kidin, I. N.; Lipchin, T. N.; Ryabov, Ye. S.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Investigation of effect of the electrothermal treatment on the mechanical properties of 40KhN steel.

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 113-117

TOPIC TAGS: steel, structural steel, low alloy steel, high strength steel, electro-thermal treatment, cyclic electrothermal treatment, steel property/40KhN steel

ABSTRACT: Specimens of 40KhN steel (0.42% C, 1.02% Cr, 1.29% Ni, 0.41% Mn) wire annealed at 850°C furnace cooled at 900°C and air cooled were subjected to cyclic heat treatment (CHT): heated electrically at a rate of 50 deg/sec to the austenitizing temperature (870°C), air cooled at a rate of 50 deg/sec to 650 or 450°C and held at these temperatures for 30 and 200 sec, respectively, after which the cycle was repeated. After two cycles (experimentally determined to be the optimum number of cycles), the specimens were reheated to the austenitizing temperature, water quenched, tempered and tested for mechanical properties. The tests showed that CHT improves significantly the strength and ductility (Fig. 1), especially those of air-cooled wire. The strength of furnace-cooled wire was slightly lower and the ductility higher, probably because of a different amount of structurally free ferrite. Iso-

UDC: 669.15—194 : 669.26'24 : 621.785.545 : 620.17

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AP6036406

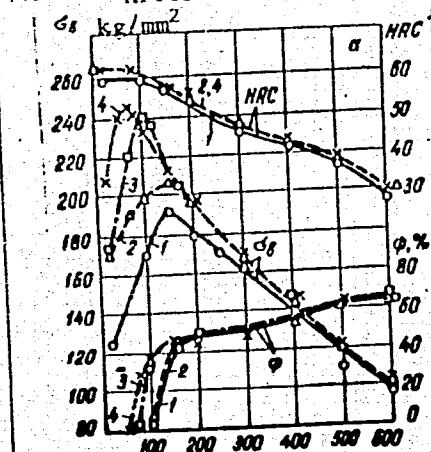


Fig. 1. Tempering temperature dependence of the hardness (HRC), tensile strength (δ_B) and reduction of area (ψ) of air-cooled 40KhN steel wire conventionally hardened with furnace (1) or electrical (2) heating or hardened after two (3) or five (4) CHT cycles.

Tempering temperature, C
the thermal decomposition of austenite at a lower temperature (450C) resulted in higher strength than decomposition of austenite at 650C, which can be explained by the coarser decomposition products. Higher mechanical properties obtained with two-cycle CHT of 40KhN steel can be explained by the martensite inhomogeneity associated with nonuniform distribution of carbon. Analogous high mechanical properties were obtained with high-temperature thermomechanical treatment of 40KhN steel. Similar

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6036406.

results were obtained with CMT of St.40, St.60, 40Kh and 40KhNMb structural steels.
"Orig. art." has "3" figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ AID PRESS: 5107

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6036407

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/011/0118/0122

AUTHOR: Kidin, I. N.; Lipchin, T. N.; Ryabov, Ye. S.

ORG: Moscow Institute for Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Preliminary thermomechanical treatment of structural steels

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 118-122

TOPIC TAGS: structural steel, high strength steel, austenitic steel, thermo-mechanical treatment, steel strain hardening, strain hardening effect

ABSTRACT: Fully annealed low-alloy 40KhN (0.42% C, 1.02% Cr, 1.29% Ni) and 40KhNM (0.42% C, 1.05% Cr, 1.27% Ni, 0.27% Mo) steel wires were cold drawn with a reduction of 75% to a diameter of 2 mm, austenitized at 840C or 870—880C for 30 min in a vacuum furnace, water quenched and tempered at 100—400C for 1 hr. It was found that cold working after annealing and prior to hardening increased significantly the strength without lowering the ductility (see Fig. 1). Intermediate annealing of the cold drawn wire at 500C for 2 hr did not eliminate the strengthening effect of cold drawing. This effect was not eliminated even by high-temperature (850—900C) annealing 4 to 6 times followed by furnace or air cooling. Similar results were obtained with St.40, St.60, U8, U10 tool steels and 40Kh5 steel. The "inheritance" of the austen-

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.15—194 : 669.26'24'28 : 621.785

ACC NR: AP6036407

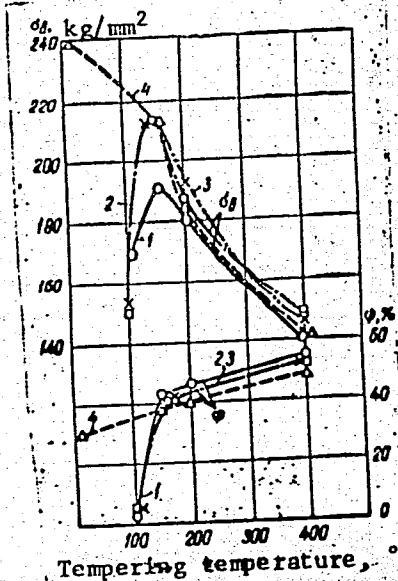


Fig. 1. Mechanical properties of 40KhN steel

the defects by martensite can be explained by the unchanged position of closely located atoms during martensitic transformation, although the lattice geometry is wholly changed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

NADTUCHIY, V.M., inzh.; RYABOV, Ye.V., inzh.

Study of the banding units of turbogenerator rotors. Elek. sta. 36 no.6:
45-49 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

RYAFOV, Yu.

Training in the operation of lone military vehicles under conditions
of poor visibility. No 5.

Tankist, No 12, 1948.

RYABOV, Yu.

Training in the operation of military vehicles. No 12.

Tankist, No 12, 1948.

BIRYUKOV, V.; RYABOV, Yu.

Eighteenth Session of the Scientific Council of the Joint
Institute for Nuclear Research. Atom. energ. 19 no.4:404-
406 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 13082-63

EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS

AFFTC

IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AP3003503

S/0020/63/151/001/0052/0054

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A.TITLE: Some asymptotic properties of linear systems with a small
delay in time

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 1, 1963, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: asymptotic properties, linear system, differential
equation, continuous function, asymptotic solutionABSTRACT: If the least upper bound of the delay h does not exceed a
certain limit, then an asymptotic solution $x^*(t)$ of the equation -
i.e.

$$\lim x(t) = \lim x^*(t)$$

corresponds to each solution $x(t)$ of the differential equation
 $dx(t)/dt = px(t) + qx(t-h)$, with p, q, h bounded piece-wise con-
tinuous functions.

Card 1/2/ Association: Moscow State University

L 13252-63

EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

S/044/63/000/003/019/047

5/

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A.TITLE: Application of the small parameter method in the theory of
nonlinear oscillations in the case of discontinuous characteristics
of nonlinearityPERIODICAL: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1963, 48, Abstract
3B225 (tr. Vses. Zaochn. Energ. In-ta, no 16, 1960, 68-80).

TEXT: The author considers the system

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_s &= a_{1s}x_1 + \dots + a_{ns}x_n + \omega_s(t) + \mu f_s(t, x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu), \\ s &= 1, 2, \dots, n, \end{aligned}$$

where f_s is a piecewise continuous function in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n and periodic in t . The possibility of obtaining periodic solutions for this system by means of successive approximations is indicated.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

RYABOV, Yu.A. (Moskva)

A method for determining the regions of existence of periodic and almost periodic solutions to quasi-linear differential equations with small parameters and nonanalytic nonlinearity characteristics. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.2:101-107 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Differential equations)

L 13252-63

EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

S/044/63/000/003/019/047

51

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A.TITLE: Application of the small parameter method in the theory of
nonlinear oscillations in the case of discontinuous characteristics
of nonlinearity 21PERIODICAL: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1963, 48, Abstract
3B225 (tr. Vses. Zadchn. Energ. In-ta, no. 16, 1960, 68-80).

TEXT: The author considers the system

$$\ddot{x}_s + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n + \omega_s(t) + \mu f_s(t, x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu), \\ s = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where f_s is a piecewise continuous function in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n and periodic in t . The possibility of obtaining periodic solutions for this system by means of successive approximations is indicated.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

RYABOV, Yu.A.

A method for evaluating the region of convergence of periodic series representing solutions to quasi-linear differential equations with a small parameter. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat.
(MIRA 15:12)
no.6:108-118 '62.

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut.
(Series) (Differential equations)

USSR/Astronomy - Thru-Body Problem

Sep/Oct 52

"Periodic Solutions Near 'Triangular' Libration Points of a Bounded Plane Circular Problem of Three Bodies," Yu. A. Ryabov, State Astr Inst imeni Shaternberg

"Astron Zhur" Vol 29, No 5, pp 582-596

Applies Lagrange "triangular" soln of the problem of 3 bodies to the equilateral triangle formed by the sun, Jupiter, and one of the 14 asteroids named "Trojans." These approx solns permit an analytic theory of motion of asteroids. Solves the particular case

234T63

234T63

RYABOV, Yu.A.

Generalization of a theorem of A.M.Liapunov. Uch.zap.Mosk.un.
165:131-150 '54. (MIR 8:2)
(Differential equations)

Ryabov, Yu.A

Subject : USSR/Astronomy

Card 1/2 Pub. 8 - 12/12

Authors : Arsent'yev, V. V. and Prodan, Yu.

Title : Chronicle Defense of Theses

Periodical : Astron. zhur., v. 31, 3, 302-304, My-Je 1954

Abstract : Three theses were presented, defended and awarded the degrees of Kandidat of Physico-Mathematical Sciences:
1) Kazachevskiy, V. M., Junior collaborator of the Astro-Physical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan SSR, presented a thesis on "Photometric determination of the terrestrial globe". His capacity (albedo) was Academician V. G. Fesenkov. The opponent was Prof. E. Ya. Bogoslavskaya. The thesis was: "On the analytical theory of the motion of minor planets of the Trojan group". His scientific sponsor

Astron. zhur., v. 31, 3, 302-304, My-Je 1954

AID P - 382

Card 2/2 Pub. 8 - 12/12

sponsor was Prof. G. N. Duboshin. Criticized favorably by Prof. B. M. Shchigolev.

3) Shakirova, Kh. R., Aspirant for the Chair of Astronomy of the Physico-Mathematical Department of the Central-Asiatic State University. Her theme was: "Systematical errors in the watch errors observed in different hours of the night with a transit instrument". The scientific sponsor was Prof. V. P. Shcheglov, and the opponents wer Prof. K. A. Kulikov and Kandidat Phys.-Math. Sciences Ya. P. Goryelov.

Institution : State Astronomical Institute im. Shternberg

Submitted : No date

RYABOV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; SAMSONENKO, L.V., redaktor; AKHLAGOV, S.N.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The movement of celestial bodies] Dvizheniya nebesnykh tel. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1956. 159 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Mechanics, Celestial)

J. P. Vaucouleurs
VAUCOULEURS, Gerard de, 1918-; RYABOV, Yu.A.[translator]; SHARONOV, V.V., redaktor

[Physics of the planet Mars; an introduction to aerophysics.
Translated from the French] Fizika planety Mars; vvedenie v
areofiziku. Perevod s frantsuzskogo IU. A. Rianova. Pod red.
V.V. Sharonova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoy lit-ry, 1956.
350 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Mars (Planet))

Ryabov, Yu.A.

RYABOV, Yu.A.

Periodic solutions of differential equations containing a small parameter. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat. mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 11 no.2:3-12 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra nebesnoy mekhaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Differential equations) (Functions, Periodic)

RYABOV, Yu.A.

Developing a theory of the motion of the Trojan planets based on
their proximity to libration points [with summary in German].
Astron.zhur.33 no.6:936-952 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K. Shternberga.
(Planets, Minor)

Ryabog, Yu. A.

Ryabog, Yu. A. Complement to the article "Generaliza-
tion of a theorem of A. M. Lyapunov". Moskov. Gos.

I-FW

S. Lefachos (Mexico City) // SV

16.3400

22857

S/044/60/000/012/001/014
C 111/ C 333

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A.

TITLE: On the theory of oscillations of quasilinear systems
with several degrees of freedom and with nonanalytic
characteristic of the nonlinearity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1960, 73, ab-
stract 13835. (Tr. Vses. zaochn. energ. in-ta, 1957, vyp.
11, 42-45)

TEXT: The author considers the equations $\frac{dx}{dt} = a_{11}x_1 + \dots +$
 $+ a_{nn}x_n + \varepsilon X_n(t, x_1, \dots, x_n, \varepsilon)$, where a_{sk} are constants, x_k --
continuous in x_1, \dots, x_n , t and in ε , periodic in t and differentiable
with respect to x_1, \dots, x_n . A new proof of the convergence of the
successive approximations is given which, under absence of resonance,
are used for constructing the periodic solutions. This proof is

On the theory of oscillations ...

22857
S/044/60/000/012/001/014
C 111/ C 333

is obtained a method for the estimation from below of those values of ε for which the convergence of the considered successive approximations is guaranteed.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A.

513

TITLE: Some methods of computing an intermediate orbit of asteroids of the Trojan group. (O nekotorykh sposobakh postroyeniya promezhutochnoy orbity dlya malykh planet troyanskoy gruppy. I.)

PERIODICAL: "Astronomicheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Astronomy), 1957, Vol.34, No.2, pp. 276 - 297 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method for computing an intermediate orbit for the "Trojans" based on the application of the so-called singly averaged variant of the Delaunay-Hill problem is considered. Some essential characteristics of the intermediate orbit are investigated using integrals of this orbit. The results are compared with observational data for the Trojans. "Trojans" are considered as ordinary small planets which have no relation to the "triangular" points of libration but move round the sun in such a way that their mean motions are near to the mean motion of Jupiter. The limited elliptic three body problem and the associated equations are investigated in application to the osculating elements of the orbits of Trojans round the sun. The moment $t_0 = 1948$, VII, 28.0 is taken as the initial moment in the solution of the intermediate orbit. First, the initial elements of Jupiter's orbit must be considered. Within the limits of the present

Some methods of computing an intermediate orbit of
asteroids of the Trojan group. (Cont.)

The calculated elements of the orbit are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a' &= 5.20279, & i' &= 1^{\circ}18'24".9, \\ e' &= 0.0489132, & m'(t_2) &= 315^{\circ}49'37".2, \\ \omega' &= -86^{\circ}18'28".5, & \dot{\omega}' &= 299".1295 = 0^{\circ}.08309153, \\ \Omega' &= 99^{\circ}57'44".2, & \lambda'(t_0) &= 272^{\circ}58'44".4 \end{aligned}$$

Table 1 gives the values of the osculating elements of
the 14 known "Trojans" (5). Tables 2 - 6 give these
values for different epochs ($x = (a/a')-1$, $D = \lambda - \lambda'$).
The values ω , Ω , i , are given for equinox and equator
1950.0. The semi-major axis of the planet No.588 had
its highest value between 1907, V, 28.0 and 1924, XII,

11.0 and the Delaunay D anomaly was nearly 60° .
For planets Nos. 884 and 1143, during the period covered
by observations, D continued to increase in its absolute
value but although it appeared to be near its extremum

it had not in fact reached it by 1948, VII, 28.0.
The semi-major axis of the osculating orbit of the planet
No.1173 had its smallest value between 1940, VIII, 25.0
and 1948, VII, 28.0 while the Delaunay D anomaly was
nearly 60° . The calculated extremal values of a and D
are not in disagreement with the observed values (a, D).
For one of the planets (No.884) the calculation of the
intermediate orbit was carried out completely. The
formulae and calculated data are given on p.296 and in

Some methods of computing an intermediate orbit of 513
asteroida of the Trojan group. (Cont.)

problem (limited elliptical problem of three bodies)
it is assumed that Jupiter moves in an unperturbed
elliptic orbit. However, as is known, the motion of
Jupiter is not really of this kind because of the
presence of perturbations due to the other planets of
the solar system. One has, in fact, an osculating
elliptic orbit whose elements do change with time,
but very slowly. Neglecting the changes in the
osculation elements of Jupiter's orbit one should
obtain the values of these elements at any moment of
time. The values of osculating elements of Jupiter's
orbit were calculated assuming that the heliocentric
rectangular (equatorial) coordinates of Jupiter were:

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= 2.8794387 \\ Y_1 &= -3.8447716 \\ Z_1 &= -1.7198351 \end{aligned} \quad \text{at } t_1 = 1949, X, 11.0$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_2 &= 4.1367020 \\ Y_2 &= -2.5863121 \\ Z_2 &= -1.2106886 \end{aligned} \quad \text{at } t_2 = 1950, V1, 80$$

Some methods of computing an intermediate orbit of asteroids of the Trojan group. (Cont.) 513

Table 8 where a_H , e_H , $\bar{\omega}_H$, M_H , i_H , Ω_H and D_H are observed values and a_x , e_x , $\bar{\omega}_x$, M_x , i_x , Ω_x , D , and $D^{(0)}$ are calculated. Further work is being carried out. This will lead to a better agreement with observations.

8 tables, 7 figures, 5 references, 3 of which are Russian.

State Astronomy Institute
imeni P. K. Shternberg.

Recd. April 19, 1956.

RYABOV, YU. A.

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu.

33-3-29/32

TITLE: The motion of celestial bodies. (Dvizhenie nebesnykh tel.)
Gostekhizdat, Moscow, 1956, 159 pages.
Reviewed by K.A. Kulikov.

PERIODICAL: "Astronomicheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Astronomy),
1957, Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 499-500 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The popular account by Yu.A. Ryabov fills a gap in the Soviet popular scientific literature and should be welcomed. Many interesting questions are treated in this book in a popular way, for example, the motion of cosmic bodies, which is particularly important now in connection with the proposed artificial satellite, and also interplanetary travel. The following topics are treated in a qualitative way: the law of gravitation, the concept of perturbed motion, the theory of motion of heavenly bodies, and the nature of gravitation. The book is interesting, and in the opinion of the reviewer much needed. There are some mistakes and misprints and these are now listed.

SUBMITTED: February, 24, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

33-4-8/19
; On some methods of construction of an intermediate orbit for
slow planets of the Trojan group.

ASSOCIATION: Shternberg State Astronomical Institute,
(Gos.Astronomicheskiy In-T im. P. K. Shternberga)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

RYABOV, YU. A.

3(1) PHASE I BOOK APPROBATION SOV/1840

Vsesoyuznoye astronomo-geodesicheskoye obshchestvo

Astronomicheskiy kalendarj. Yazykovodniki. Peresmykay chas'. 1959
 (Astronomical Calendar. Yearbook. Variable Part). 1959
 Plimatgiz. 1958. 370 p. 8,500 copies printed.

Ed.: I.V. Bakulin (Tech. Ed.), J.M. Akhiezer (Editorial Board);
 P.I. Bakulin (Res. Ed.), S.O. Kulagin, A.O. Masovich, and
 P.P. Parmon.

PURPOSE: This astronomical calendar is intended for specialists in
 astronomy, astrophysics, and geophysics.

CONTENTS: The book is divided into two parts. The first, based on
 data taken from the USSR Astronomical Yearbook for 1959, consists of
 tables and ephemerides and accompanying text, compiled and written by the
 following specialists: J.S. Kulagin and L.D. Kovalevskiy of the
 USSR (State Astronomical and Geodetical Society); - notes on
 ephemerides (NOVADO) - the Ephemeride Branch of the All-Union Geodetic
 and Geodetic Society; the NOVADO (Moscow Branch of the All-Union Astronomical
 and Geodetic Society) - text and maps of the visible trajectories of
 the planets, text and maps of eclipses, the physical coordinates of
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or the Sun, Moon, Mars, and Jupiter, the satellites of Jupiter
 and Saturn; N.D. Vorob'yov (NOVADO) - ephemerides
 of planetary L.P. Yerofeevich and helio-
 centric longitudes of V.A. Kuklin, G.V. Savchenko,
 L.S. Semenikhina, V.A. Kuklin, G.V. Savchenko,
 Chernykh, and N.S. Chernykh - data for the
 USSR for the full solar eclipse of October 2, 1959; Ye.O. Baido-
 vich (NOVADO) - compilation of the stars and planets by the Moon,
 observation of the Polar Star, computation of stellar coordinates
 of the planets and N.M. Dzogyan (NOVADO) - compilation
 of stellar coordinates of the Sun and Moon; N.M. Dzogyan
 and V.A. Bronshtern (NOVADO) - variable stars, the lesser
 part, the Supplement, containing a review of the achievements in
 astronomy for the years 1956 and 1957, written by V.A. Bronshtern;
 O.D. Dakuchikova, L.A. Matasev, M.A. Klyukovo, P.P. Parmon,
 and T.S. Shchukareva-Sapolyova under the editorship of A.O. Masovich.
 Articles on artificial satellites, the danger in aerodynamics from
 meteors, the nature of galaxies, articles
 made in the Soviet Union and abroad, and articles on the anniver-
 saries of events in astronomy. The book is profusely illustrated
 with tables, maps, photographs, and diagrams. The Supplement
 includes some 125 Soviet references grouped according to subject
 matter and type of publication.

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Astronomical Calendar. Yearbook. Variable Part: 1959 SOV/1840

Joint Visiting Session of the Astronomical Council of the AN
 SSSR and the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR
 (R.A. Alyakutko) 271

This article speaks the meeting at which R.M. Alishev,
 A.R. Khayayev, A.A. Takovkin, S.M. Vekhnevatskiy,
 V.V. Sharapov, V.I. Sheftel'ov, Z.I. Kralilov, V.A. Arst,
 and G.P. Sultakov participated.

The 350th Anniversary of the Foundation of Bessarabia's First
 Town (Yu.A. Ryabov) 275

This article gives an historical account and discussion of
 Bessarabia's first town.

The 50th Anniversary of the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory
 (T.P. Sheleikov) 266

The article provides a detailed historical account and
 description of the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory of
 the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, the oldest science
 title research institution in Central Asia. The Observatory
 Card 7/10

AUTHOR:

Ryabov, Yu.A.

20-118-4-5/61

TITLE:

Estimation of the Region of Convergence of the Periodic Series Representing Solutions of Differential Equations With a Small Parameter (Otsenka oblasti skhodimosti periodicheskikh ryadov - resheniy differentsial'nykh uravneniy s malym parametrom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, ^{SSSR}, 1958, Vol 118, Nr 4, pp 642-645 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The periodic solutions of the system

$$\frac{dx_s}{dt} = a_{s1}x_1 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n + \mu \varphi_s + I_s \quad s=1, \dots, n$$

are usually (under the usual assumptions) sought as power series in μ , the coefficients of which are periodic functions:

$$(1) \quad x_s = \mu x_s^{(1)} + \mu^2 x_s^{(2)} + \dots$$

The author investigates the region of convergence of the series $x_s^{(j)}$. He succeeds in obtaining algebraic equations, the solutions u_s of which are sought as series

Card 1/2

RYABOV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich

Celestial Mechanics. Moscow, Foreign Languages
Publishing House, 1959.
164 p. Diagrs., Graphs, Tables.
Translated from the original Russian: Dvizheniya
Nebesnykh Tel, Moscow, 1956.
Bibliographical Footnotes.

16(1)

AUTHOR:

Ryabov, Yu.A.

SOV/140-59-2-21/30

TITLE:

The Estimation of the Region of Convergence of Periodic Series
Being Solutions of Differential Equations With a Small Parameter.
The Case of Missing Resonance (Otsenka oblasti skhodimosti
periodicheskikh ryadov - resheniy differentsiyal'nykh uravnenii
s malym parametrom. Sluchay otnutstviya rezonansha)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Matematika, 1959,
Nr 2, pp 202-212 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The results of the present paper are already announced in
[Ref 7]. The author mentions A.M. Lyapunov.
There are 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet, and 2 American.
ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University radiotekhnicheskiv institut (Moscow
U.S.S.R. Correspondence Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1959

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3(1)

SOV/26-59-8-2/51

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences (Moscow)

TITLE: The Laws of Motion of Artificial Celestial Bodies

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 8, pp 11-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 4 October 1957, the first Soviet artificial earth satellite was sent into cosmic space. It was followed by the second sputnik on 3 November 1957 and by the third on 15 May 1958. The first cosmic rocket of the USSR started on 2 January 1959 and since this date can be called a small planet of the solar system. The author tries to give an answer to the questions: how a rocket has to be sent into cosmic space, so that it will act as an artificial celestial body, what can be said about the orbit of these planets, and under which circumstances the artificial planet will return to the earth. The author states that sputnik has to reach a minimum altitude of more than 150 km before starting

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The Laws of Motion of Artificial Celestial Bodies

into its orbit. The speed of the sputnik must guarantee this height. According to the author, the first sputnik reached an altitude of approximately 228 km before its entrance into the orbit (the second and third sputnik recorded a height of 224-225 km), and its speed amounted to 7,973 m per second (the second and the third recorded a speed of 8150-8197 m per second). For the cosmic rocket, the minimum initial velocity is 72.3 km per second. The author demonstrates the flight of the Soviet rocket (with an aggregate weight of 361.3 kg for the container and the scientific apparatus) by means of 3 graphs (Figure 3-5). He states that the rocket first moved in a hyperbolic orbit and later on, when at a distance of about 900,000 km from the earth, in an elliptic orbit around the sun. A greatly simplified method of calculation, based on Newton's law, of the motion of two bodies attracting each other is outlined in the text.

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The Laws of Motion of Artificial Celestial Bodies

There are 5 graphs and 2 references, 1 of which is
Soviet and 1 English.

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S/103/60/021/06/05/016
B012/B054

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Application of the Method of the Small Parameter to
Investigate Automatic Control Systems With Delay

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 6,
pp. 729 - 739

TEXT: The author describes a method of investigating automatic control systems with delay. It is based on the use of delay as a small parameter, and on the use of the method of the small parameter by Lyapunov-Poincare. The author investigates linear equations with constant coefficients and constant delay. In the general case, these equations have the form of formula (1) the solution of which is given in the form of a series - formula (5). It is shown that with $\mu < \mu_0$ the sum of this series represents a function of t, and that formula (1) can be solved in any case if μ is sufficiently small. This solution is determined for all values of $-\infty < t < \infty$, has continuous derivations of any order for every point, and

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Application of the Method of the Small Parameter
to Investigate Automatic Control Systems With
Delay

satisfies the given initial conditions $x_s(0) = x_{so}$. μ is the constant delay. It is pointed out that, according to the general theory of differential equations with delay, the solution of system (1) depends not only on the initial values x_{so} of the desired functions at the instant $t=0$ but also on the so-called initial functions $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$. It is assumed that the functions x_1, \dots, x_n be equal to the initial functions in the range $-\mu \leq t < 0$. These initial functions express the so-called "previous history" or "heredity" of the dynamic system investigated, which is described by formula (1). The method described, however, allows a unique solution even if only the initial values x_{so} are given. This solution shows no "hereditary" characteristics, and is only one special solution of system (1) among the great number of solutions determined by the same initial conditions but different initial functions. In this connection, the author raises the question as to the position of this solution among the other solutions of system (1). It is shown that in equations with

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sufficiently small delay of a certain type a so-called relaxation of "heredity" occurs, i.e., a reduction of its influence with time. In this connection, the author studies the question as to whether this also applies to more complicated systems of equations with delay. It is shown that a so-called conditional stability exists in the zero solution of system (1) with sufficiently small μ as well as with $\mu=0$. As an example, the author investigates the system of equations (10) for the stabilization of a rocket according to the angle of slope γ by means of the autopilot with rigid feedback and a delay μ in the argument of the parameter of the control mechanism. Formula (19) is derived, which gives approximately the limit of delays at which the stability of the control process seems guaranteed. A paper by A. D. Myshkis (Ref. 4) is mentioned. A. M. Letov advised the author. There are 1 figure and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 English.

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Ryabov, Yu. A.

S/020/60/133/02/10/068
C111/0222

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu.A.

TITLE: Use of the Small Parameter Method in the Construction of Solutions
to Differential Equations With a Lagging Argument

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 2, pp. 288-291

TEXT: The author proposes a method which permits to obtain the solution of an ordinary differential equation with a lagging argument by interpreting the lagging as a small parameter. Then the solutions are sought by successive approximation as in (Ref. 1) by I.G. Malkin, where the zero approximation is the solution of the equation without a lagging. The k-th approximation distinguishes from the (k-1)-st approximation by terms of k-th order with respect to the lagging. The method can be applied only to very simple equations. There are 3 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: March 11, 1960, by I.G. Petrovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1960

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✓ B

RYABOV, YU. A.

"On the evaluation of the applicability limits for the small parameter
method in the theory of nonlinear oscillations."

Paper presented at the Intl. Symposium on Nonlinear Vibrations, Kiev, USSR,
9-19 Sep 61

Institute of Astronomy, Moscow State University, Moscow

37592

S/044/62/000/004/029/099
C111/C44424.4100
16.3400
AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A.

TITLE: On a method for the estimation of the domain of application of the method of the small parameter in the theory of non-linear oscillations.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 4, 1962, 38, 39, abstract 4B171. (Inzhenernyy zh. (formerly Inzhenernyy sb.), 1961, 1, no. 1, 16 - 28)

TEXT: Considered is the system of differential equations

$$\dot{x}_s = a_{s1}x_1 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n + \mu f_s(t, x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu) \quad (1)$$
$$(s = 1, \dots, n)$$

where a_{sj} are constant coefficients, while the f_s are continuous with respect to t , x , μ in the domain $D(|x_s| < A, -\infty < t < \infty, \mu < Q)$, 2 π -periodic with respect to t and possessing bounded derivatives of first order with respect to x . Let the characteristic equation $|a_{sj} - E \lambda| = 0$ have no purely imaginary or zero roots. Then the periodic solution of the system (1) is determined by successive

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approximations according to the scheme

$$\cdot x_s^{(k)} = a_{s1}x_1^{(k)} + \dots + a_{sn}x_n^{(k)} + \mu f_s(t, x_1^{(k-1)}, \dots, x_n^{(k-1)}, \mu), \quad (2)$$

$x_s^{(0)} = 0$ ($s = 1, \dots, n$). Thereby $|x_s^{(k)}(t)| \leq \mu \sum_{G=1}^n N_{sG} M_G$, N_{sG} being

certain constants, while $M_G = \sup |f_G(t, x_1^{(k-1)}, \dots, x_n^{(k-1)}, \mu)|$ for $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

It be possible to find functions $\bar{\Phi}$ such that

$$\bar{\Phi}_s(u_1, \dots, u_n, \mu) \geq |f_s(t, x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu)|,$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}_s}{\partial u_G}(u_1, \dots, u_n, \mu) \geq \left| \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial x_G} \right|,$$

if $u_s \geq |x_s|$ and $x_s \in D$. Then $u_s = u_s(t)$ are defined as the solution of the system

$$u_s = \mu \sum_{G=1}^n N_{sG} \bar{\Phi}_G(u_1, \dots, u_n, \mu) \quad (s = 1, \dots, n);$$

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On a method for the estimation...

for $u_s(t)$ one constructs the successive approximations

$$u_s^{(k)} = \mu \sum_{G=1}^n N_{SG} \bar{\Phi}_G(u_1^{(k-1)}, \dots, u_n^{(k-1)}, \mu). \quad (s = 1, \dots, n).$$

The sequence $u_s^{(k)}$ converges, if $\mu \leq \bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}$ being determined by the equation system

$$F_s \equiv u_s - \mu \sum_{G=1}^n N_{SG} \bar{\Phi}_G(u_1, \dots, u_n, \mu) = 0,$$

$$\frac{D(F_1, \dots, F_n)}{D(u_1, \dots, u_n)} = 0.$$

One states that for $\mu \leq \bar{\mu}$ also the sequence $x_s^{(k)}$ converges, while the error of an arbitrary approximation $|x_s^{(k)} - x_s|$ is majorised by the differences $u_s - u_s^{(k)}$. By a series of examples one gives methods for the improvement of the majorising equations and of the number $\bar{\mu}$ for

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On a method for the estimation...
the purpose of the approximation of $\bar{\mu}$ to the true convergence radius
of the successive approximations (2). The case of existing purely
imaginary and zero roots is investigated by the example of the equa-

tion $\dot{x} = \lambda x + \mu f(t, x, \mu)$.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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RYABOV, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Applying the Liapunov-Poincare small parameter method in the theory
of delay systems. Inzh.zhur. 1 no.2:3-15 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Differential equations, Linear)

RYABOV, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Evaluating the applicability of the minor parameter method to
problems in the theory of nonlinear vibrations. Inzh.zhur.1 no.3:
3-21 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Vibration)

RYABOV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; REZNIKOVSKIY, P.T., red.; MURASHOVA,
N.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Motions of celestial bodies] Dvizheniya nebesnykh tel. Izd.2.,
dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1962. 215 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Mechanics, Celestial)

ASTAPOVICH, I.S.; BAKULIN, P.I.; RAKHAREV, A.M.; BRONSHTEIN, V.A.; JUGOSLAVSKAYA,
N.Ya. [deceased]; VASIL'YEV, O.B.; GRISHIN, N.I.; DAGAYEV, M.; . . .;
DUBROVSKIY, K.K. [deceased]; ZAKHAROV, G.P.; ZOTKIN, I.T.; KRAMER, Ye.N.;
KRINOV, Ye.L.; KULIKOVSKIY, P.G.; KUNITSKIY, R.V.; KUROCHKIN, N.Ye.;
ORLOV, S.V. [deceased]; POPOV, F.I.; FUSHKOV, N.V.; . . .;
RYBAKOV, A.I.; RYABOV, Yu.A.; SYTINSKAYA, N.N.; TSESEVICH, V.P.;
SHCHIGOLEV, B.M.; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMIROV, B.A., red.; POMOREVA, G.A.,
red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Astronomical calendar; permanent part] Astronomicheskii kalendar';
postoiannia chast'. Izd. 5., polnost'iu perer. Otv. red. P.I. Bakulin.
Red. kol. V.A. Bronshten i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry,
1962. 771 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Astronomy—Yearbooks)

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ACCESSION NR. AR3005367

S/0044/63/000/006/B045/B046

SOURCE: RZh. Matematika, Abs. 6B218

54

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu. A.

TITLE: The small-parameter method in the theory of periodic solutions of differential equations with a lagging argument

CITED SOURCE: Tr. seminar po teorii differents. uravneniy s otklonayushchimya argumentom. Un-t druzhby narodov im. Patrisa Lumumby v. 1, 1962, 103-113

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, parametric solution, Lyapunov construction, majorant equation, lag

TRANSLATION: The author considers the equation

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), x(t-h), t) \quad (-\infty < t < \infty, h = \text{const})$$

where the right-hand side is periodic with respect to t with a period 2π and satisfies certain smoothness conditions. Let the equation have a periodic solution $\psi(t)$ with $h = 0$; the corresponding equation in variations has a characteristic index different from zero. Then even with sufficiently small $h > 0$ the equation

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ACCESSION NR: AR3005367

has a periodic solution $x^*(t)$ which goes to $\psi(t)$ for $h = 0$. This solution is constructed with the aid of successive approximations whose convergence is proved by constructing majorant functional equations by the Lyapunov method. It is likewise proved that if $\psi(t)$ is asymptotically stable in the first approximation with $h = 0$, then $x^*(t)$ has the same property. A similar theorem holds for systems of equations of this form with several lags. As an example, there is a detailed analysis of the equation.

$$\dot{x}(t) = x(t) + [1 + (\sin t + \cos t)/5] x^*(t-h).$$

DATE ACQ: 24Jul63

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

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S/140/62/000/006/003/006
E031/E435

AUTHOR: Ryabov, Yu.A.

TITLE: On a method of estimating the domain of convergence of periodic series which are the solutions of quasilinear differential equations containing a small parameter.
The resonance case

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika.
no.6, 1962, 108-118

TEXT: It is assumed that the solution of a set of equations of the form $\dot{x} = Ax + \mu X$ (where x and X are column vectors, X having series expansion in powers of the x 's, A is a constant matrix and μ is a small parameter) can be expanded in powers of μ in which the coefficients are periodic functions of time with the period 2π . The question arises of finding the lower bound of μ such that all the series converge. In the resonance case considered the matrix A has a number of roots which are integral multiples of $\sqrt{-1}$. Assuming a particular expansion for X the conditions that the coefficients of the powers of μ in the assumed solution are periodic are determined. Functional

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